

Facilities/Services - Liquid & Compressed Fuels - Guidelines

LP Gas Cylinders

- LP-Gas cylinders of over **100 gallons are not permitted** within the camping area.
- All LP Gas cylinders of any size must be stored in an upright position and secured to prevent tipping and potentially becoming an unguided projectile.
- All cylinder valve protection caps are to remain on the cylinder valve assemblies unless in use with refilling cylinders at the on-site refilling station.

Gas Containers

- Fuel must be stored in appropriate containers, such as approved 5-gallon or smaller containers.
- Fuel containers shall not be overfilled. Most fuel containers are designed to be filled to 80% to allow expansion caused by temperature change.
- Fuel containers must remain closed except when filling or dispensing fuel. Proper seal must be ensured on all lids, caps, bungs, or valves to prevent spills or leaks. All containers shall be securable to prevent tampering.
- Fuel must not be stored near any sources of artificially produced heat which could cause the fuel to ignite, and must never be stored inside or under a living area such as a camper or RV.

Fire Suppression Notes

A flammable liquid fire (including petroleum and other products) burns at the surface of the material, as it is vaporized by the fire or ambient heat. Do not use water on a liquid fuel fire. Applying water merely spreads the flaming liquid over a wider area, where it vaporizes more rapidly, intensifying the fire.

The best way to put out such a fire is to cut off its air supply or interrupt its chemical chain reaction. The smothering agents commonly used for petroleum fires are carbon dioxide (CO₂) and dry chemical powder extinguishers. Both are effective for flammable liquids, but dry chemical is better for outdoor use because it's not subject to wind, have a longer range and can extinguish pressurized leaks of gas and liquid.

Safety Reminders

- At least one handheld portable extinguisher with a 40-B rating is required. Extinguishers rated as ABC, AB, or BC will have a separate value for the B rating, which indicates the square footage of a class-B fire that a non-expert user should be able to extinguish with it. Example: [First Alert 5 Lb. 3-A:40-B:C Heavy Duty Plus Fire Extinguisher](#)
- The fire extinguisher must be placed 8' – 10' from the fuel storage area and be easily visible.
- Store fuel away from any running generator.
- Do not fill the tank on a generator that is running.
- Never try to start a siphon using your mouth. A mouth full of gas or diesel could be fatal to you. For health reasons, wash hands after fueling.
- Keep all equipment used for petroleum storage and handling in good condition. Watch for leaks, deterioration, or damage.
- If fuel is spilled on your clothing, move away from any ignition source, and allow the clothing to dry. Use waterless soap for hands. If fuel should splash in eyes, use clean water to flush.
- Be aware of static electricity that can build up on you and/or a container. Any spark can ignite gasoline vapors. Always fill containers on the ground, not in vehicles.